

## HUMPTY JACKSON'S WIFE SAVED LUSTIG

Balked Gunman Who Was About to Send Bullet Into His Spine.

SHOT JUST MISSED HER

Victim, Who Expected to Be Shot, Will Live—Dopey Benny Gang Suspected.

William Lustig will not die of the three bullet wounds he got early yesterday morning when gangsters from an automobile surrounded him in front of Humpty Jackson's restaurant at 94 Third avenue. None of the bullets reached a vital spot and he will be out of Bellevue in three or four days.

In the hospital Lustig wouldn't give the police a hint as to who had shot him. He would not even tell them that he was expecting murder and had gone up and down Third avenue telling his friends he was likely to be killed any time.

On Sunday night Thomas Jackson, the open-handed little man known as Humpty, went into his restaurant and told his wife, who married him in April after his release from prison, that the gang was out with guns and at that minute were on their way to 211 East Fourteenth street, where Lustig was visiting a friend. Humpty was for going right over to warn him.

"No, you don't," said his wife. "You're keeping a restaurant now. You're not mixed up in these messes any more. I'll go myself. If it comes to shooting they won't be likely to kill a woman."

Mrs. Jackson Carried Warning.

So Humpty stayed at the restaurant while Mrs. Jackson hurried to 211 East Fourteenth street. She arrived at the restaurant and found out that she had done her duty. "Benny, there's a package for your mother down at our place. She must have it at once. Hush, along, boy."

There was no package. Mrs. Jackson had invented it to get Lustig out of immediate danger. When he got to the restaurant and found out what she had done he told her she had saved his life. A little later he informed that the gangster crew had reached 211 East Fourteenth street three minutes after he went away.

In shooting Lustig in front of the restaurant yesterday morning the gangster came close to killing Mrs. Jackson. She was standing near the door when the bullets burst in, crying, "Oh, Mrs. Jackson, Mrs. Jackson, they shot me." He fell into her arms.

At that moment a short youth who was leading the shooting party poked a revolver against Lustig's back and was about to fire when Mrs. Jackson, reaching over Lustig's shoulder, clutched the assassin's collar and spun him around. A taller companion instantly fired over his head.

The Gang Scatters.

The bullet smashed the glass panel of the restaurant door, sped by Mrs. Jackson's right shoulder so close she felt a hot breath and disappeared in the wall. That was the last shot. The gang scattered. Mrs. Jackson, with her arms around Lustig, half dragged him to a drug store. She says she saw no automobile and was so scared and shaken she couldn't tell whether or not she had ever seen any of the gang before.

The common theory in Third avenue is that Lustig was a victim of the Dopey Benny gang. It is said that Lustig had made a name for himself as a racketeer and had been a member of the Fly Leaf Social Club to raise money for two men and a woman who are in the Tombs charged with killing Max Levine at 207 East Fourteenth street on April 12.

Lustig has served a term in the Elmira Reformatory. He was arrested recently for carrying a concealed weapon, but was discharged. He lives with his mother at 621 Sixth street. One brother is a process server in the District Attorney's office, a second is employed in the Post office and a third is a roundsman for the Custom House.

## TOILERS LOSE \$150,000 SAVINGS.

Armenians Tell Whitman That Man They Trusted Is Missing.

Armenians who lost about \$150,000 of their savings in the failure of Miran Harpootian & Co., 19 East Twentieth street, appealed to District Attorney Whitman yesterday. They say that the head of the company cannot be found. His express company had contracted to transfer their money to the old country, they said, but when it went into bankruptcy last week work was received at the offices of the Armenian Colonial Society, 110 Lexington avenue, that this was not done.

Col. Meopur Newton of the Persian army, general secretary of the association, said that at a meeting in Knights of Columbus Hall a week ago of the 400 members who lost their savings a committee of six was appointed to search for the missing man.

"He belongs to a wealthy Armenian family," said Col. Newton, "and his wife in the city. She probably knows where he is."

## CALLS EMPLOYER A SWINDLER.

Deposited \$150 When He Got Job—Couldn't Get It Back.

William H. Hudson of 42 Bleeker street, Newark, who was president of the American Bonded Certificate Corporation, was held in \$2,000 bail for the grand jury on a charge of grand larceny by Magistrate Barlow in the Tombs police court yesterday.

Hudson said that Hudson had acted in concert with H. S. Rose, secretary and treasurer of the corporation, which has offices at 55 Liberty street. Rose has not been found.

On May 11 Birmbaum read an advertisement offering a job as salesman at \$25 a week to those who would deposit cash bonds of \$500. Birmbaum applied for the position, but said he could raise only \$150. Hudson, he said, took the \$150. Six weeks later, finding the job wasn't what he had expected, he asked for the return of his money. He said he couldn't get it.

## GAYNOR BOOM IN BROOKLYN.

Citizens League Is Upset by Action of Fusionists' Committee.

The Citizens League of Brooklyn, which strongly favored the choice of District Attorney Whitman as the fusion candidate for Mayor, is opposed to the action of the Hagood committee and will join in the movement to renominate Mayor Gaynor.

The executive committee of the league yesterday decided to open negotiations with other independent bodies who are supporting the Mayor and made arrangements for a mass meeting at Arion Hall next Tuesday.

The league is in favor of the nomination of Tammany House Commissioner Frank Mann for Borough President.

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who are tired of "marking down" their stocks and bonds, we offer

## NON-FLUCTUATING GUARANTEED MORTGAGES

LAWYERS MORTGAGE CO.  
RICHARD M. MURDO, President  
Capital—\$8,500,000

30 Liberty Street, Manhattan  
124 Montgomery Street, Brooklyn

## HEEDS BANKERS' PLEA

## IN CURRENCY BILL

Continued from First Page.

Independent of the great money centres by providing that the Federal reserve districts should discount the paper of country banks secured by the great staples of corn, wheat or cotton stored in bonded warehouses and duly insured for short time loans for not exceeding 50 per cent. of the cash value of the product on the same basis and under the same terms and conditions as other securities.

"There is no good reason why the producers of the thirteen billion dollars worth of agricultural products raised in the United States last year should not receive the same consideration at the hands of the Federal Government as does the holder of corporate securities, and it is in the best of drawing the attention of the Democratic caucus to these propositions that I have dissented from the majority vote of my colleagues on this committee."

Chairman Glass made public to-day a reprint of the Administration bill as it was changed in committee. All the changes have been printed heretofore in despatches to THE SUN.

## DEMOCRATIC REVOLT BEGINS.

Hitchcock Leads Attack on the Money Bill in Senate.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5.—Open Democratic revolt against President Wilson's plan for currency reform legislation at this session of Congress was voiced in the Senate to-day by Senator Hitchcock of Nebraska.

In submitting a memorial from his own State urging currency legislation the Senator said it was "one of the few urgent demands which have come to me asking for the immediate passage of a currency bill at the present session."

Senator Hitchcock then proceeded in a speech of some length to condemn the proposal and he referred to Senator Owen's bill—the Administration measure—as "revolutionary."

Senator Owen sought to make reply at the conclusion of Senator Hitchcock's speech, but was cut short by Senator Hoke Smith of Georgia, who demanded that regular order be observed.

Later in the day Senator Owen got a chance, and briefly pointed out the necessity for immediate action. The United States, he declared, was the only country that was unprepared to meet an emergency in the currency situation.

"The banking and currency question," said Senator Hitchcock, "is a matter so delicate and difficult to be treated in this inconsiderate and hasty way. It calls for the greatest care, for the most searching discussion. The question in its present form is entirely new and the American people are entitled to an opportunity to become acquainted with it before Congress passes upon it."

"The members of the Senate can give at this session neither sufficient time nor study to this question to reach an intelligent decision. In my own case that I shall require a great deal more time to reach a satisfactory decision on the difficult questions involved in this bill."

"When we get back here in December, refreshed by our rest and instructed by contact with our constituents, we will be in a much better condition to take up this great question."

"There is only one possible reason that can be advanced for hasty action upon this currency bill at this session, which is that legislation of this sort is necessary in order to forestall a possible business disturbance that might result out of tariff legislation or that might be brought about by a conspiracy of certain great money interests of the United States. This argument, however, is most fallacious. It is utterly out of the question to use this bill as an emergency measure, because it will take at least a year of organization to put it into effect after its passage."

## DEMAND M'ADOO'S PROOFS.

Resolutions in Congress Ask for Evidence of Conspiracy.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5.—Two more resolutions were offered in Congress to-day calling on Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo to produce evidence in proof of his charge that New York bankers were engaged in a conspiracy to depress the price of 2 per cent. United States bonds as a means of defeating the Administration currency bill. A resolution introduced in the Senate by Smith of Michigan directed Levy of New York to call Secretary McAdoo and New York bankers to appear so as to make an investigation.

A resolution directing Secretary McAdoo to submit a list of all transfers of Government 2 per cent. bonds since July 1. Objections to the resolution and it finally was withdrawn.

Representative Neely of Kansas will confer with Representative Henry, chairman of the House Rules Committee, tomorrow in reference to his resolution calling for an investigation of the McAdoo charges.

## HALLERAN BLAMES HIS WIFE.

Answering Divorce Plea Says She Drank and Stayed Out All Night.

Aloysius G. Halleran, who is suing his brother-in-law, President Maurice E. Connolly of Queens, for \$50,000 for the alleged alienation of the affections of his wife, Mrs. Sarah G. Halleran, a sister of Mrs. Connolly, yesterday filed his answer to an action for divorce instituted by Mrs. Halleran.

Halleran declares his wife was addicted to the use of liquor and frequently came home as late as 2 and 3 in the morning and accompanied by men unknown to him. He also says Joseph Ryan, another brother-in-law of Mr. Connolly, and not he, hand-cuffed his wife to a pole in front of the Queens Hotel, and left them in irons until two hours later.

Walter J. Connolly, a brother of Mrs. Halleran's, said that he was treated by her as a joke, but he took the blame because Ryan feared Connolly's anger.

Mrs. Halleran's application for counsel fees and alimony is set for argument in the Kings county Supreme Court on Friday.

## Man Drowned Climbing Aboard Ship.

Bernard Mooney, 35 years old, of 367 West Thirty-fifth street, fell into the North River while climbing aboard the schooner Forest City at the foot of West Fifty-fourth street yesterday and was drowned.

## FOREIGN CARS TO PAY 45 PER CENT. DUTY

Senate Disposes of 24 Paragraphs in the Metal Tariff Schedule.

MICHIGAN AN AUTO STATE

One Detroit Firm's Record Is a Machine Shipped Every Minute.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5.—The Senate made fair progress with the tariff bill. Twenty-four paragraphs in the metal schedule were finally disposed of. The Senate amendments carrying 15 per cent. duty on alloys of iron and transferring pig iron and ferro-manganese to the free list were adopted.

Senator Oliver of Pennsylvania made a determined fight to have a 5 per cent. duty on bar iron, square iron and the other articles covered by paragraph 105 in the bill increased to 10 per cent. The House duty was 8 per cent. and the Senate committee reduced it to 5. Paragraph 106, relating to beams, girders and steel structural iron and steel, was passed over. Paragraphs from 107 to 115 inclusive were agreed to.

These cover boiler iron and steel and strips of iron and steel corrugated and crutable plate steel and saw plate, iron and steel bearings, hoop and round iron, rolled wire rods, steel wool or steel shavings and rivet, screw, fence, nail and other iron or steel wire rods, including cold rolled, drawn or hammered and steel iron strips for southern district of West Virginia, William G. Barnhart of West Virginia, assistant appraiser of merchandise at Philadelphia, Joseph Knox Fornace and Harry Nichols.

This brought the schedule up to paragraph 116, which went over, but the following four paragraphs, relating to tin plate, malleable iron, cast iron, anvils, automobiles, bicycles, axles, blacksmiths' tools and nuts and bolts, were agreed to.

Cutlery Goes Over.

Paragraph 126 went over in the absence of Senator Lodge and the following paragraph, 127, was agreed to for the time being to oblige Senator Clarke of Arkansas. The Senate agreed to paragraph 128, fixing the duty on chains, and to 129, relating to tubes, but passed over paragraph 130, relating to penknives and pocket cutlery, to which several amendments will be offered.

The committee also agreed to paragraphs 131 and 132, covering sword blades and table cutlery. Senator Gallinger of New Hampshire sought to amend the table cutlery paragraph by retaining the Payne-Duffield rate, but his amendment was lost by a vote of 17 to 45. The Democrats all voted against the higher duty and the following Republicans voted against it: Brewster, Cummins, Gronna, Kenyon, La Follette, Norris and Sterling.

The only other record vote taken during the day was on a motion by Senator Brandegee to increase duties on automobiles. This amendment was defeated by a vote of 21 to 46, all of the Democrats and the following Republicans: Brewster, Cummins, Gronna, Kenyon, La Follette, Norris and Sterling.

Debate on Automobiles.

The principal controversy to-day was over the Senate amendment fixing the duty on automobiles. The Senate amendment which fixed a duty of 45 per cent. on finished automobiles valued at \$1,500 or over but which permits the admission of automobile chassis and finished parts of automobiles, not including tires, at 30 per cent. would permit the owner of an automobile purchased abroad to bring it in at the lower duty simply by taking it apart and importing it in parts instead of as a whole.

The Senator from Iowa declared that this was a deceptive duty. Senator Cummins has already declared that it was wiping out all classifications as to automobiles and applying a general duty of 25 per cent. This will be called up later on. After two hours debate the Senate adopted the amendment reported by the Finance Committee, which fixes duties on automobiles as follows:

Valued at \$1,500 or over, 45 per cent.; valued at less than \$1,500 and more than \$1,000, 30 per cent.; valued at less than \$1,000, 15 per cent.; automobile chassis and finished parts of automobiles, not including tires, 30 per cent.

Senator William Alden Smith called the attention of the Democratic side to the fact that the employees of every automobile factory in Detroit had joined in a protest against the proposed reduction of duties in the pending bill. Senator Cummins attacked the proposal to lower the duties on the cheaper grades of machines that dealers there could not compete with the United States in the production of cheap automobiles. He pointed out that the United States exported more cheap automobiles to Europe than are manufactured in Europe.

\$10,000,000 in Dividends.

Some interesting information as to the growth of the automobile industry in the United States was brought out in a debate. Senator Townsend of Michigan asserted that Michigan produced more automobiles than all the other States of the Union combined and that most of these were manufactured in Detroit. He admitted that one Detroit firm distributed in dividends approximately \$10,000,000 last year and that it had made a record in producing several million of automobiles every minute out of its Detroit factory.

To Rush Industrial Body.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5.—Senator Hoke Smith said to-day that he would no longer delay action on the nominations for members of the Industrial Commission. These nominations were referred to the Committee on Education and Labor about three weeks ago, but they had been almost lost sight of. Senator Smith said he would call his committee together at once to consider the nominations.

ARRESTED; NOW ASKS \$25,000.

Actress Sues William Starrett for Alleged False Imprisonment.

William A. Starrett, an architect and member of the firm of Starrett & Van Vleck of 45 East Seventeenth street, was arrested yesterday by Edna Adams, an actress, for \$25,000 damages for false arrest. Miss Adams alleges that on July 23 she was accosted by three men at Fifty-third street and Broadway, one of whom she learned later was Starrett.

Miss Adams alleges Starrett made an improper remark to her and with his companions followed her to Fifty-fifth street, where she met Walter Weidert, an actor, whom she also knew. She says Starrett exclaimed, "Come on, I'm on to you! Hand over that watch and chain and the \$20!" Then he called a policeman and had her arrested, but afterward withdrew the complaint.

Starrett admitted last night that he caused the plaintiff's arrest. He said that on the night in question a taxi in which he was riding broke down. A crowd gathered and Starrett felt some one take his watch. He turned around quickly and was sure he caught Miss Adams "red handed."

## Paul S. Reinsch



DR. REINSCH GETS CHINA POST.

President Nominates Wisconsin Professor as Minister to Republic.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5.—President Wilson sent to the Senate to-day the nomination of Dr. Paul S. Reinsch of Wisconsin to be Minister to China. This nomination has been expected. Dr. Reinsch was in Washington a few weeks ago and accompanied Secretary Bryan to the White House and the formal offer of the appointment was made to him by President Wilson.

A number of other nominations were sent to the Senate, among them the following: Superintendent of the mint at Denver, Thomas A. Wheeler, assessor of the mint at Denver, Frank E. Wheeler, collector of internal revenue, fourth district of North Carolina, Joseph W. Bailey; United States Attorney for southern district of West Virginia, William G. Barnhart of West Virginia; assistant appraisers of merchandise at Philadelphia, Joseph Knox Fornace and Harry Nichols.

Paul Samuel Reinsch is a professor of political science in the University of Wisconsin, Madison. He is an authority on Oriental affairs and his writings on those subjects have been translated into Chinese, Japanese, Spanish and German. Among his writings are "World Politics at the End of the Nineteenth Century," "Influenced by the Oriental Situation," 1900; "Intellectual Currents in the Far East," 1911; "International Unions," 1911 and "The New South America," 1912.

He was born in Milwaukee, Wis., on June 10, 1869. He was educated in the University of Berlin, at Rome and at Paris. He was a delegate to the Third Panama American Conference, Rio de Janeiro, 1906, and to the fourth conference in Buenos Ayres, 1910. He was the delegate also to the first Panama American Scientific Congress in Santiago, in 1909.

Another Roosevelt in War Game.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5.—Assistant Secretary Roosevelt left Washington to-night to attend to joint maneuvers of the army and navy now being held in Long Island Sound. He will board the destroyer Preston on Wednesday morning at New London and proceed on her to the flagship Wyoming.

DANIELS AFTER CANAL RIDE.

Secretary Plans to Take Fleet Across Isthmus in 1914.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5.—Secretary of the Navy Daniels returned to Washington to-day after a three weeks tour of the shore stations of the navy on the Pacific coast. This trip completes the Secretary's round of all shore stations of the naval establishment except those in insular possessions, and will be the last to the formulation of a definite policy in regard to the development of navy yards and stations.

The Secretary also confirmed reports which had reached here that he intended to send the fleet through the Panama Canal to the Pacific Ocean as soon as there is water enough to permit the dispatch of the ships.

It is also his intention to be on the bridge when the leading ship goes through the canal. As the fleet goes to the Mediterranean in late October of this year the ships will not be sent through the canal until after January 1, 1914, even if conditions on the isthmus would permit of an earlier passage.

Secretary Daniels has not yet decided on any recommendations of policy in regard to the navy yards of the Atlantic, Pacific and coast. It is known that he favors in general extensive development of all shore station facilities. Thus far he has not indicated any sympathy with the policy of his predecessor, Mr. Meyer, which was to abandon such stations as he considered useless and expensive.

It is believed Mr. Daniels will try to find a use for these yards, most of which are on the Southern coast. Mr. Daniels favors the increase of shipbuilding facilities at the principal navy yards. It is understood to be his intention to have the navy in position so that it will not be necessary to give any construction work to private contractors, unless it is desired to do so. The suggestion he has already thrown out about developing and improving the navy yards on both coasts have indicated his programme may be more elaborate and extensive than Congress is prepared to support with appropriations.

Mr. Daniels denied that he had at any time on his trip said that it was intended to divide the Atlantic fleet as soon as the canal is opened. He said, however, that the Atlantic fleet would divide its time equally between the Pacific and the Atlantic after the canal is in operation.

TRACK SCALES ON THE RAILROADS INACCURATE.

Commerce Commission Finds 80 Per Cent. of Cars Improperly Weighed.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5.—In a report made public to-day the Interstate Commerce Commission states that a survey of the railway track scales now in use in the United States should be rebuilt in order to obtain reasonably accurate results. The commission says that as a result of investigation representatives of the railway industry under consideration with the railroad and it is expected that satisfactory rules will be formulated.

The report says in part: "Looking at conditions as they existed when the order instituting this investigation was made on January 15, 1912, this can be affirmed with some confidence, three-fourths of all the track scales in use in the United States were of the defective design or improperly installed. Less than one-fourth were properly inspected. Not more than 10 per cent. were accurately tested and a majority were not in any proper sense tested at all. The methods of weighing were heedless and unsatisfactory in many cases. The stencilled tare weights upon 80 per cent. of all cars were erroneous. The carriers insist that these errors were as often in favor of as against the shipper and that on the whole they would offset one another. There is and can be no intelligent opinion upon this point, nor is this perhaps material. The freight rates in most cases assessed by the hundred pounds. It amounts to the same thing whether the rate be high or low, or too excessive. Inaccuracies in weighing result in the imposition of unreasonable charges and in discriminations between shippers just as really as do differences in the freight rates themselves."

ALLEGED POOL SELLERS HELD.

Seven Men Arrested Near Belmont Park Give \$1,000 Bail Each.

HEMPSTEAD, L. I., Aug. 5.—Justice of the Peace Charles F. Glittens to-day held in \$1,000 bail each for the Grand Jury the seven men arrested some time ago in an alleged poolroom near Belmont Park. They got bail from a surety company.

Assistant District Attorney Charles T. McCarthy conducted the hearing for the State. His first witness was Edward C. Davis, who explained that he was employed by the county, and said that if he won a bet he did not take the trouble to go back to collect, as his expenses were paid by the county and he felt a need of reducing them by collecting bets he won.

The strongest witness for the people was Malcom Newbold, son of an Episcopal clergyman of Manhattan. He knew all about betting and gambling terms, and stood up better under cross-examination than the first witness.

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The Duff Malt Whisky Co., Rochester, N. Y.

## BANKERS TO TELL OF MONEY SULZER GOT

Frawley Committee Will Question Officers of Two Trust Companies To-day.

MURPHY'S LETTER TOO

Chairman Will Read Boss's Challenge to Governor to Be "Specific."

The Frawley legislative committee, which has come to this city to investigate contributions to Gov. Sulzer's campaign fund, will begin its hearings in the Council Chamber of the City Hall at 11 o'clock this morning.

The committee will hear as its first witnesses officers of the Mutual Alliance and Trust Company, who will produce books showing the account which Louis A. Sarecky, Gov. Sulzer's confidential campaign secretary, had with their bank. It is expected that one of the exhibits will be the record of the \$2,500 check sent by Jacob H. Schiff as his campaign contribution.

The second group of witnesses to-day will be officers of the Farmers Loan and Trust Company.

Witnesses in Europe.

Mr. Richards said yesterday that there had been some difficulty in getting witnesses, as some of the men who might give information are in Europe. One of them is Abram I. Elkus, whose \$500 contribution to the Sulzer treasury was deposited with the Farmers Loan and Trust Company. Mr. Richards would not give the names of any witnesses, but it is known that at least six members of the Stock Exchange have been subpoenaed.

The hearings in this city probably will not last more than three or four days.

Plans to Read Murphy's Letter.

Early in the session Senator James J. Frawley, chairman of the committee, expects to read the letter he received from Charles F. Murphy in which Mr. Murphy offered to testify if Gov. Sulzer should bring forward any specific charges of misconduct in Mr. Murphy's handling of campaign funds. Said Senator Frawley yesterday:

"Mr. Murphy is ready to appear before the committee and answer any question, even though he could properly tell us that inquiry into his affairs was none of the committee's business. He holds no public office and as a matter of fact he does not handle the Tammany contributions. His affairs are without the jurisdiction of this committee. Nevertheless he agrees to testify if the Governor makes his accusations specific. Thus far the Governor has not done so."

"As to the possibility of Gov. Sulzer himself taking the witness stand we know nothing. We have no power to subpoena him and have received no offer of voluntary appearance. Regarding the general purpose of the committee, I have asked Eugene Lamb Richards, our counsel, to bring out real evidence, not mere newspaper headlines."

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